

REPEATED experience has fully demonstrated the fact that water for extensive irrigation is far more cheaply and economically handled through a single large canal than by numbers of small water-ways, and as the question of economy is one of the most important to be considered in the future water-works of this valley, it is a proper subject of discussion among consumers as well as dealers in this necessary element to successful farming. The expense of maintaining small ditches through many miles of intervening country between the source of supply and the cultivated fields, is in itself a tax whose burden is the heaviest borne by the few farmers dependent thereon, and there are but few irrigators in this valley who have not repeatedly affirmed this unpleasant truth and expressed a preference for the purchase outright from some available source, of the water necessary for their farming purposes. The rate of toll fixed by the canal company is far less than the annual expenditure upon the small ditches, while the supply is more sure and fully ample for all purposes. In the matter of economy the contrast is fully as great, as the loss by seepage and evaporation is nearly as great from a small ditch as a large canal. It would be far better for every consumer if all the small ditches were consolidated into one large water-way from whose laterals every man would receive his exact proportion of water delivered upon his land, without further care or expense for the maintenance of the canal. Such is the inevitable destiny of the irrigation question in this valley and the sooner it is recognized and all conflicting interests harmonized the better it will be for the people of this valley and for the community in general.

Appearances indicate that the cleared sections of new land in this valley will be cleared the small and put under cultivation. It is not until this vast area will be planted in alfalfa and vines and the foundation for permanent prosperity be laid. At the present rate of a cost of ten dollars per acre, the contingent outlay will reach more than half a million of dollars, which will pass into the hands of the laboring people and find immediate circulation in this locality. The small army of workers employed must be fed and clothed; the numerous teams must be supplied with hay and grain and a home market for all products will be at once created for more than the extent of the supply. The fortunate farmers who produce to sell will secure a ready sale at advantageous prices and they will derive a snug benefit from the activity that will prevail.

This immense power wielded by a federal court has never met with but little objection, that it is powerless to combat, and that is a lack of funds. For it is not until the mandates of the court are obeyed, but once cut off its supply of funds and its ponderous machinery stops. A short time ago the federal court at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and a Kansas City, Missouri, shut down for want of funds, and hundreds of writs were brought from long distances, were left in a pitiable plight without money to defray their necessary expenses. There is no reason measuring out justice in the hands of the almighty dollar, and the results of the entire treasury would be gone, if necessary, to meet the simple justice to every individual.

The town of Holbrook, on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, has effected an organization to remove the county seat of Apache county from St. Johns to that place. The ambitious railroad towns are generally successful in securing such advantages as arise from the possession of a county seat where expensive public buildings have not been erected in other equally large towns, and there is little doubt that Holbrook will secure the prize at the polls the coming fall.

The Phenix newspapers have each been by the cars on the Peralta grant. They are evidently too engaged to permit an opportunity for the setting of a trap to escape from, and even the unsettled problem of the identity of the person that assassinated Billy Patterson is a sufficient cause of contention to open their minds to the hatching, brethren, and talk the name of the prophet, figs.

MEMORIAL DAY was appropriately observed on Wednesday, throughout the town in Arizona in which a post of the Grand Army of the Republic existed. The ceremonies are beautifully impressive and the sentiment is one of the people of a grateful nation who cherish the memory of its heroes.

Several Mississippi gentlemen have been by Jeff Davis with a silver key, and they are fully proper that they should be due to that bourne literary paper of course it is the cheapest, for Alden publishes it, \$1.00 a year; specimen copy free. Especially interesting papers in the last issue are: "Lew Vanderpool on Romance in Fiction"; "Frederick Hastings on John Rabin's Fugue"; and "Edmund Gosse on Henry's Fugue". The latter is a poem, which is accompanied by a fine portrait. It is a good paper for every home library. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl Street, New York; 218 Clark Street, Chicago.

MAMMOTH MUSINGS.

THE SUPERINTENDING INSPECTOR BROUGHT DOWN TO EARTH.
Good News from the Sample Mines—The Fortitude of the People of the Territory.

MAMMOTH, May 28th.
DEAR ENTERPRISE.—Some extraordinary culture of an agent, or inspector, has it upon the inanimate Mammoth mill, with an idea, no doubt, of surprising the heads of his department in Washington with his shrewdness. The agent is a man of \$12,000 and represents 4,500 cords of wood at \$3 per cord, supposed to have been cut on government agricultural lands and consumed at the Mammoth mill. Well, if this thing ever comes to trial, the prosecution will find that really, if not the wood used at this mill was cut on mineral lands, and that it is a senseless, useless persecution. The government should take into consideration the half million dollars or more which the Mammoth company have taken from the ground and disbursed in this section for wages and services, taxes and supplies, the hundreds of thousands of feet of lumber, the tons upon tons of hay and grain, the immense amount of beef, vegetables and other products, all raised in this immediate vicinity, and paid for directly and indirectly by the Mammoth Company. The government, who aim certainly ought to be, and is, to foster such bona fide enterprises as the Mammoth Company, employees who seek to trample legitimate business out of existence.

This agent, or whatever he is, reminds me of some of the Indian inspectors who come to San Carlos and vicinity full of zeal and with the idea paramount that everybody in Arizona was a thief or an outlaw. One of these people, who shall be nameless, stalked majestically into the Belt office in Globe, once upon a time, and said to our dear old friend Judge Hackney:

"Do you know who I am?"
"No, Sir," replied the Judge in his dignified manner.
"Well, they call me a ——— on wheels."
"Ah," said the Judge, "but I don't see the wheels."

Now, I wonder if this man, who is after our Mammoth company, is of that genus?
The case, however, has been dismissed on a technicality, but in all probability will be again presented on an amended basis.

Superintendent of the Sample mine, is feeding his way along in a systematic and careful manner, shipping enough of the rich ore to pay his working expenses, and piling up a monstrous dump of 40 to 50 oza. fine milling ore. Harry has just let a contract to sink 100 feet deeper, which will give a total depth of 300 feet. Within this distance he expects to catch the three ledges, which show on the surface, in one vein, and from all appearances he will do it, and expose a larger vein of very high grade ore.

The San Pedro company are to be complimented on the possession of such a fine property as the Sample Group of mines and are really fortunate in having such a thorough mining man and general good manager as Mr. G. H. Barnhart, at the helm.

Those who have been running down the terrible group of mines had better get a little closer, for on a recent visit Col. Elmore showed your correspondent through the different mines of this company, and a better showing would be hard to find, especially on the Jesse Benton, where at a depth of 175 feet, they have from 3 to 5 feet of rich ore, almost any piece of which shows plenty of native silver and a lot of rich sulphides. This width and character of ore is shown at this depth for nearly 800 feet along the ledge and when Col. Elmore gets his levels run he will have about 500,000 cubic feet of this ore ready for shipping. On the Jesse Benton alone one carload of 10 tons of this ore, shipped, gave a net return of \$3,000 over and above all expenses of mining, sorting, packing, hauling, shipping and working charges. When the Colonel gets his new White Howell roller in place, and the mill running on this kind of ore, we can easily look out for a handsome fortune.

On the other hand, the property of the latter has had to stand—1 man's property.

On our return from the Owl Heads we visited the Southern Belle mines and on route met a gay cavalcade of ladies and gentlemen, headed by Maj. and Mrs. T. D. Hammond, who were out enjoying the glorious sunshine and pure mountain air. After listening to some (ab) original music at Mr. Clark's, the gay party wended their way homeward, Dr. Wardwell, mounted on his untidy, tamed steed, Balaam, bowed up the rear.

We appreciate fully the fact that summer is upon us and find that there is still some warmth left in a generally cold and cheerless world.

From information received last evening the whereabouts of four Mexicans implicated in the Nogales train robbery and murder is almost definitely known. However they are all desperate men and will not be taken without a desperate struggle if they are afforded any chance of flight. The four men referred to are Germano Maranda, 25 or 30 years old, 5 feet 4 inches in height, and weighs about 130 pounds. He is a native of Moravia, Sonora, where he has a brother and sister living. Frederick, 25 years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, weight about 145 pounds, very dark with features like an Indian. He is well known about Wilcox, as is also Manuel Robles, who is 34 years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height, and weighs about 155 or 160 pounds. The last two are very well known in Contention, along the San Pedro and at Wilcox. The fourth man is about 33 years of age, a native of Sonora, and will probably be kept there until the others are arrested and identified, when he will be turned over to Mexican authorities.—Prospector.

Capt. Barclay Won a Prize in a Lottery.
Capt. William H. Barclay, the pension agent at Pittsburgh, has drawn a \$75,000 prize from the Louisiana State Lottery. He said: "Some time ago I purchased two half tickets at \$5. Yesterday I was notified that ticket No. 12145 had drawn the capital prize of \$150,000, and as that is the number of one of my half tickets, I am entitled to half that amount and \$25 besides, inasmuch as all tickets ending with the number 15 are good for \$50 each. I understand that the other half ticket was drawn by a man from Philadelphia mechanics.—Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal, April 22.

The finest turnouts in the country and the best stock at Drew & Barker's livery stable.

The Introduction of Esperette.

Asile from alfalfa no other forage plant has created so much interest in Colorado as esperette or sainfoin. Although but recently introduced in the United States from Hungary by the agricultural department, it has sprung greatly into favor and there is a constantly increasing demand for the seed, which sells all the way from \$2 to \$5 per pound. Elit tells us it is a leguminous plant and differs from alfalfa in many ways. The stems are two to three feet long, straggling, tapering, smooth, the leaves are in pairs of pointed, oblong leaflets, slightly hairy on the underside; flower stalks higher than the leaves, ending in a spike of crimson or variegated flowers, succeeded by that hard pods, tooth-like; the root is a perennial and hard and woody. The plant flowers early in July and two crops a season may be counted on here in Colorado. It does best in a calcareous soil.

So far as we can learn it is a splendid plant for the arid regions. Almost everything that is desirable in a general purpose forage plant is claimed for this. It furnishes an abundance of nutritious feed all through the hottest and driest months. It needs no irrigation, and requires only to be sown to yield continuous the largest crops of grass. It flourishes well in the south of France and is highly esteemed as a plant for increasing the flow of milk in cows. Unlike alfalfa it does not produce bloat and may be fed in a green state with impunity.

As yet the plant has not taken a stand in Colorado, but we know of several people who will try it this season. Half a dozen of our friends in New Mexico are planting it. The people at the Jesuit college, St. Mary's, Kansas, have been growing it for several years, and are very greatly pleased about its success and possibilities. They have sent out quite a large quantity of seed taken last season and are doing all they can toward extending the propagation of the plant. It may be well to add that it will not produce so prolific a crop as alfalfa but is much more nutritious, in fact its pods and seed are more nutritious than oats. We believe esperette has a future in Colorado. A year's time will tell.—Denver Field and Farm.

The Silver King Mine.

Among the visitors in our city during the past few days were Arthur Macy, manager, and George F. Latham, chief engineer, of the Silver King Mining Company, near Casa Grande, on the Southern Pacific railroad. In view of the difficulty in obtaining oil fuel, and its high price, this company has lately completed arrangements for mining petroleum in its entire plant. Large storage tanks have been built at Casa Grande station and at the mills, six miles distant; also ten large wagon tanks, to be coupled in trains of three, each and hauled by teams of twenty-four mules, for transporting the oil from the mine to the mill. The oil will be supplied by the Los Angeles Oil Burning and Supply Company from the Ventura fields, and shipped in its tank cars. The gentlemen named, made a very critical examination of the plants and methods in use here for burning oil, and anticipate a large saving in the cost of fuel by its use. The Silver King Company is one of the very prosperous mines, paying very large dividends regularly. Its plant includes a forty-stamp mill, one 200 horse-power engine, and seven auxiliary engines, for pumping, construction and repair machinery, etc. It has been reduced in the year past nearly \$50,000 and spent over \$100,000 for fuel.

The Oro Grande Mining Company at Daguerre, have for some time past burned oil as fuel, and were the pioneers in its use among the mining companies. All indications point towards a large increase in its use by mining companies, and the Oil Burning and Supply Company report inquiries from even old Mexico.—Los Angeles Tribune.

A Good Indication.
(Read and Hear.)

One of the most promising indications ever given by the range cattle industry of the West is the general interest now being manifested in the endeavor to secure such grasses as will with profit take the place of native products. The entire world is being searched, regardless of expense, for a grass that will flourish and produce the most nutritious food of the least moisture. South America, Europe, Asia and Africa have all been called on to make their contributions in this connection, but while foreign countries are thus being leveled upon, we believe that in our own native grasses lie the best solutions of the problem. A solution which only requires the application of science to make it known to the world. While asperet, teosanto, Egyptian millet and a score of other less famous grass plants are being tried, why might not an effort be made to improve and domesticate grama, alfalfa or some other native plant whose nutritious values have been practically demonstrated and whose ability to exist and thrive in arid regions has been recognized since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. So far as the native grasses of this section are concerned, alfalfa is the one to find substitutes for them, no effort has been made to develop from any of the native grasses a species that might in itself combine all those qualities that are sought after.

Never Pasture Alfalfa.

A good farmer, in the Colusa Sun of a recent date, says: "Alfalfa should never be pastured. In the first place it will pay better to cut it and feed it to stock. There is an immense waste in having a lot of stock in on a rank growth of alfalfa. The waste is more than what is eaten. The great objection, however, is that if pastured the weeds are allowed to grow, while the alfalfa is eaten down. It is evident that in this way the weeds soon take the field, but if it is cut the whole is taken down together, and when given a fair chance, alfalfa will not be rooted out by any weed. If person has even ten or twelve head of stock to feed he will find that it will pay big wages to mow it and haul it to them. A field will feed three times as much stock, and save the grass from being killed out."

Land Business.
(Read and Hear.)

The United States land office is doing a genuine "Land office business." During the last month \$24,000 have been taken in for filing and entries of land. The greatest part of the business comes from Pinal county in the vicinity of Florence. Thus it will be seen that our neighbor is on the verge of good sized boom.

The finest turnouts in the country and the best stock at Drew & Barker's livery stable.

Store the Water.

Congress is at last starting in the matter of national appropriation for irrigation purposes in the arid regions of the west. Some days since Senator Bowen offered an amendment to the river and harbor bill, by which \$250,000 are set apart to be used under direction of the geological survey in the construction of reservoirs for the storage of surplus waters at the time of the spring floods. Every one knows that yearly, when the snows in the mountains melt at the approach of summer, the tributaries of the Missouri are filled to overflowing and rush down to the low lands of Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and other rich alluvial bottoms, carrying an annual destruction of millions of dollars. Immense levees are built and maintained at the cost of a prince's ransom, in order to defend the land from the fury of the raging floods. Yet the effort is not successful. The levees are broken, the lands are inundated and millions are destroyed by the angry waters. What cannot be destroyed in the height of its power, and when it has combined all its mighty forces for evil, can be controlled at its origin and source, and when the forces are divided into a thousand inferior combinations. The power of man cannot keep the Missouri, at high flood, within its banks. The plan of drawing it off into the gulf through the outflow of several other rivers, is fallacious. The remedy lies in building storage reservoirs in the mountains, by which the waters will be held back and the overflows prevented. But this scheme has the additional advantage that while it will save millions in the regions of the lower Mississippi, it will add millions to the wealth of the arid country along the base of the mountains. From these reservoirs irrigating works can be constructed and the water of hundreds of thousands of acres of land now practically valueless. Senator Bowen is accredited with saying that one-third of the water from the mountains, if saved, will be more than sufficient to irrigate the entire area of arid lands, which comprises three-tenths of the territory of the United States. This movement is considered sound, and being sustained by reliable official statistics, is received with marked favor. It is the solution of two important questions, and should at once receive the sanction of congress.—Ex.

Put This In Your Pipe And Smoke It.
(Read and Hear.)

It may be interesting for the men who are always croaking over the outlook for the live stock interests of the country, to learn that during the last year the United States secured nearly 500,000 immigrants, while it is estimated by the best authorities that during the present year not less than three quarters of a million of emigrants will be led to the population of the nation. A better and keener realization of what this immense increase means will be given by stating that it is equal to the combined populations of Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana. In other words, more beef eaters have been and are yearly pouring into the United States than can at present be found in an area that constitutes over one-fifth of the national domain. If this stream of immigration continues to add to our population, in addition to the increase through births, which latter number annually over half a million more, the query will soon be not so much the price of beef as the beef supply. The United States will soon be regarded as incapable of producing beef sufficient to supply all its inhabitants as France, Germany and many other European countries are. In parts of the Union this ability to produce the beef required for home consumption is already an acknowledged fact. California, that once killed thousands of beef annually for their hides and tallow, to-day is forced to depend on Arizona, New Mexico and even Texas for its beef supply. Throughout the Eastern States the beef consumers have been forced to look to the West for their cattle, and it is this demand that the Western cattle business owes its existence to-day.

Our Inducements.
(Read and Hear.)

Africanos come to both immigrant and capitalist, inducements which cannot be equaled by any territory or state in the union. Here the home maker can find cheap land and a soil exceedingly rich and prolific. Water is far more abundant than in Southern California and more than sufficient to irrigate our productive valleys. The invalids and those who seek a safe retreat from winter blasts find here a most delightful climate, restoring health, invigorating the system and insuring a long life. Here the farmer, the agriculturist, grazing, mining and numerous other resources offer greater returns to capital and industry than can be found elsewhere. Farmers will find a ready market for all their products. Immigration, capital and enterprise only need be added to make this territory a very rich and prosperous state.

A Stab in the Dark.

Sometimes fails of its murderous intent. The insidious and dastardly attacks made upon the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters by persons who seek to palm off cheap and fiery tonics as identical with it, or "some thing near another name," or "equally as good," in most instances react disastrously upon the unprincipled traders upon popular credulity who attempt them, converting their speculations into ruinous failures. The Bitters is a pure, wholesome and thorough medicine, adapted to the total cure and prevention of fever and ague, bilious remittent, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, debility, nervousness and kidney troubles. Its every ingredient, unlike those in the imitations of it, is of an ascertained standard of excellence, and while they, by reason of their fiery properties, react injuriously upon the brain and nervous system, of both those organs it is a sedative and invigorant. Refuse all these harmful imitations.

Where to Buy Trees.

R. E. Farrington, of the Phenix Nursery, at Phenix, has a large stock of fruit and ornamental trees which he is selling at reasonable figures. A free catalogue and price-list will be forwarded by mail on application. Arizona white ash 1 1/2 to 4 feet at \$45 per 1000.

San Juan, of Tucson, not only sells trees in the Territory, but also in the California Lottery ticket win.

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The Slaves of China.

The question will naturally arise in many minds how these vast numbers are maintained and controlled in servitude. The answer is that all people are obedient to the head of the family, whether that person is the real parent or whether he merely stands in loco parentis. The teachings of parents, of the schools, of the books of religion, and of the government, are all in favor of such obedience and submission. There can be no living in China outside of a family. To a nobody's child is to be an outcast, and hunted like the wolf on the mountain in order to live in a house, to buy food or clothing, to get employment or shelter, a government pass is absolutely necessary, and that is always based upon a family pass. All law, all the officials and all the people of a vast and densely populated country are joined against any fugitive from a family.

In addition to all these terrors of religion and superstition are brought to bear to enforce obedience to the family law. It is implicitly believed that those who are disobedient in this world or outside the family association will be wanderers, and outcasts through all the worlds to come. It is the terror of this belief that makes the victim of the Chinese family authority go uncomplainingly to the lingering, but sure death of the guano islands of Peru; to the pestiferous rice and cane fields of Cuba; and it is these terrors of the future which make the unfortunate slave girls endure life in shame and infamy in foreign countries, where by raising a hand they could be freed.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Chefs and Their Assistants.

One has to look outside the private houses, no matter how grand they may appear, to find complete kitchens. Their number is confined to the hotels and small restaurants. The former of these complete kitchen embraces a chef, who, at the same time, to be a maître d'hôtel, and have charge of the choice and preparation of dishes, and of the adornment of the table and dining room without ever having to put hand to any of the cooking, unless he chooses to prepare some sauce of which he is the designer, or to garnish a dish, as some happy notion seizes him.

The chef in a European palace or castle is an artist and not a workman. The more he does to prepare sauces, dress meats, and beautify and make attractive entrees and cold dishes, dividing all rough and heavy work among his assistants. In such an establishment there is a second cook, what you might call a meat cook, who reverses the principal dishes, an entremetier, who has to do with the little made dishes, the preparation of croquets, frying of potatoes or hashing of them with cream, in fact, who prepares all vegetables and does the frying. Then there should be a pastry cook to look after all the sweet, and we must not forget the bread and to find any such kitchen establishments in private houses.—New York Sun.

The Porter of Havana.

Seated at a little table not more than two feet square, well within the shade of the cool entrance of the better private residences and all public buildings, will be seen a strangely grim and quiet person, whose usually the only figure in the foreground of a lovely picture comprising a court, interior, galleries, windows, marbles and colored glasses, tropical birds and flowers. This is the porter. Though the household depends upon this man for all its protection and safety, he is not of it, and he seems to sit eternally at his little table, oblivious to everything save his occasional immediate duties, rolling out cigarettes as though his very life depended upon this task alone. His livelihood practically does, for, through a faithful sort of manual labor, he makes his money. The thousands of porters of Havana have become an important factor in cigarette manufacture. For each 6,000, which is a whole package are called *una tarea*, they receive one second, a sum equal to nineteen centimes, but they are not paid until the package is sold in New York and Express.

There are thousands who believe it healthy to rise early in the morning, whereas it is a hygienic error. A man to get up before he wants to. The secret to sleep late in the morning is one of the most emphatic indications that more time is needed for rest. The man to go to work in the morning in a sleepy, semi-comatose condition is simply gradual suicide. There is another popular delusion that a man should stop eating while he is yet hungry. He might as well stop breathing before his lungs are filled. Hunger is the barometer that tells the state of the stomach. A man is never hungry unless he ought to eat. There is another delusion that night air is unhealthy—as if any one could get anything but night air at night. There is no such air as unhealthy as day air, bottled up and kept until night. There has been no way discovered for preserving air like huckberries by bottling.—Yankee Blade.

Railroad Building in Tennessee.

A smart citizen of Tennessee was in New York a few days ago to see about raising money for a proposed railroad line down his country, and when asked to explain, he said:

"There's no explanation about it. This is a railroad 300 miles long."

"But about the company."

"Oh, that's been organized and all the officials elected."

"What's the capital?"

"Fifty million dollars."

"How much stock has been taken?"

"About \$300 worth."

"What only \$300 worth?"

"That's all, mister, and if you feller down here will only pitch in and gobble up of it, we'll go ahead and make things hum."—Texas Siftings.

Invited Interest.

Boston Book Dealer.—Yes, madam, there seems to be a sudden and enormous demand for the works of Mr. Lowell at Dr. Holmes.

Madam.—To what do you attribute this increase?

Book Dealer.—Well, I think the downfall of Mr. Sullivan has something to do with it.—New York Sun.

"Mystery Gold."

An analysis of "mystery gold" reveals an alloy of copper, silver, gold, and iron, and the last part of the alloy is in a purify. Even when present in small portion, the aluminum adds to the gold test.—Arkansas Traveler.

Obesity a Nervous Disorder.

A French scientist advances the theory that obesity is a nervous disorder, and should be treated by avoidance of mental and physical fatigue and a diet of eggs, soup, milk, rice and potatoes.—Chicago Times.

When Dudes Meet.
"Good mornin', Jones."
"Good mornin', Brown."
"Beastly mornin'."
"Beastly."—Hatchet.

In Paris there are said to be people who make a living by waking people up in the morning. They make a rousing business.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

M. Broussard, the French savant, says that in 80 cases out of 100 typhoid fever is caused by polluted water.

Charge of the light brigade.—The yearly appropriation demanded for the care of the street lamps.—Boston Budget.